WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

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Jan'y 17, 1844 2

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THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN & ROBERT A. WEST.

Prospectus for the Second Year.

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many head and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally shortcomings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverence and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—Our principal cares *now* regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit!) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embelishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently belie e, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each mo th two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of *authentic* fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our *future* in this respect shall be estimated by our *past*. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the bygone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sigourney	H P Grattan
Mrs Kirkland	The author of the "Widow of Brugess"
Mrs A S Stephens	H T Tuckerman
Mrs F S Osgood	James F Otis
Mrs E O Smith	Robert L Wade
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Miss M L Lawson	R G White
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Miss Isabel Jocelyn	C Wilkins Eimi
Miss M Russell	E J Porter
Miss Emily E Chubbuck	E Parmly
Miss L M Bauner	H Myers
Miss F Forester	M C Hill
Miss M G Quincy	M E Wilson
Author of 'Summer Frolicking'	J Boughton
J K Paulding	C McLachlan
Wm C Bryant	Wm Russell Jr
Fitz G Halleck	The Author of "Time's Loings"
E A Poe	A M Ide Jr
John Neal	O G Warren
Henry W Herbert	Augustus Snodgrass
H H Weld	J T Headley
Park Benjamin	F L Hagadorn
Wm Cox	H B Hirst
Geo W Kendall	T S Arthur
H S Schoolcraft	

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found *at least equal* to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

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From the Columbian Magazine.

The Wise Forethought.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"It's time, now, girls, that you were beginning to acquire a knowledge of some useful branches of industry," remarked a wealthy merchant, named Barlow, to his two daughters, the one sixteen, and the other between seventeen and eighteen years of age. "You think yourselves too big for school; and I suppose you are. But you are just at the right ages for acquiring and perfecting yourselves in some useful art, whereby, should adversity come in after life, you may be able to sustain yourselves and those who may happen to be dependent upon you."

Helen and Agnes looked at their father in surprise. They did not understand him.

"I have long desired to talk with you, my children, on this subject," he resumed, "but I hardly knew how to introduce it. Had your mother been living, she would have made known my views and wishes before this time. You think, doubtless, that because I am what is called rich, there is no reason why you should qualify yourselves for the performance of useful services to others. But this is an error. In the first place it is the duty of every human being to be engaged in some useful employment; that is, some employment that will benefit others. Society is bound together by the chord of mutual benefits. And in the second place, riches often take to themselves wings. I have lived in this world for fifty years, and have seen many great changes in the social condition of those around me. I have seen those whose possessions were more than double what mine are, stripped of every thing, and thrown helpless upon the world. I have seen young ladies, who had been most tenderly raised, reduced to the necessity of engaging in menial and laborious employments, because they did not possess a thorough knowledge of music, the languages, or even of milinery or dress-making. In the ever changing phases of society, a very different aspect of things from what now exists may be presented to you, my children. Is it not the dictate of wisdom that would prompt you to prepare for all possible mutations?"

Mr. Barlow ceased speaking. His remarks fell upon the ears of his daughters rather harshly. The picture presented was not an agreeable one. Never had they even dreamed of the possibility he had suggested.

"You do not reply, my children," the father said after a long silence. "Have you nothing to say? You, Helen—do you not believe that there is a possibility of my losing the property I now possess?"

"I suppose that there is a *possibility* of it, father," Helen replied. "But it is no doubt a very remote one."

"I hope it is remote. But He who governs all things for our real good can so overrule events as to cause all I possess in the world to melt away from my hands, like snow wreaths in the sunshine. You know Jane Ashton, who sewed for you several weeks ago, and who supports by her labor a mother far gone in a decline?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know her history?"

"I never heard it."

"I thought you had. But it is told in a few words. Mr. Ashton, her father, and I commenced business together in good times.—We had not the vigorous competition in trade that now exists. In fact, the branch we were pursuing was nearly all in our own hands.—The consequence was that both of us soon laid the foundation of large fortunes. He accumulated much faster than I did, and became much wealthier. You know the large house at the corner of —— and —— street?"

"Yes, sir."

"That house was built by Jane's father.—In that house she was born and there she lived until she was sixteen years of age."

This communication at once awakened the interest of Helen and Agnes.

"Not Jane Ashton that sewed for us?" said the latter.

"Yes my daughter. Her father many years ago began to go down. Strangely enough, failure, instead of the usual success, attended nearly every transaction of his house. He lost money upon almost every adventure. Sometimes a ship, containing a valuable cargo, would be lost; and, on application to the underwriters for indemnification; it would be found that some informality on the part of his supercargo, or some direct violation of instructions by the captain, had vitiated his claim. Sometimes a merchant would fail, and be indebted to him largely. Thus things went on, until poor Ashton was stripped of every dollar. I never saw so rapid a downfall, or one which seemed so little dependent upon a want of prudence in the subject of it. Jane was his only daughter, and had been raised with most devoted tenderness. But, although what is called well educated, there was no branch of her studies that had been pursued thoroughly enough to make her fit to instruct others. Her mind was not intellectual in its cast; but rather disposed to find, in domestic employments, a more congenial sphere. On the death of her father, which took place shortly after his final failure in business, his widow and child were left with scarcely a dollar in the world. They retired from the eyes of nearly all with whom they had once mingled, and sought, by the labor of their hands, to procure the means of subsistance.

"Jane could sew neatly, and had taste in matters of dress; but she could not teach music, or drawing. All her resources lay in her needle, and this she commenced plying industriously, seconded by her mother. They were alone and destitute, and they leaned upon each other for support. After a time Mrs. Ashton's health, always delicate, began to show evident symptoms of a rapid declension. In a few years she became so low that she had to avoid all excitement, even such as attended the performance of the smallest household duty. Every thing then devolved upon Jane, and nobly, I am told, has she done her duty toward that invalid mother, who has no one to depend upon but her self-devoted child.

"And now, my children, think—if Mr. Ashton lost his property, may not I lose mine?—If Jane Ashton has been reduced to the necessity of laboring with her own hands, may not you?"

The girls were still silent. But their father's relation had made a deep impression on their minds.

"Do you still doubt, my children?" he asked.

"No, father," Helen said. "How can we doubt, with such painful evidence before our eyes of the uncertainty of earthly goods? But what you say comes so suddenly upon my own mind, and brings with it such a new train of ideas, that I feel bewildered and alarmed."

"I will not urge this matter upon you now, my children," Mr. Barlow replied. "But let the new train of ideas, awakened by my words, have time to arrange themselves properly. I am sure that if you see clearly what is right, you are prepared to do the right.—May I not safely form that high estimate of your characters?"

"I think you may, father," Helen replied. "I can speak for myself, and I am sure that Agnes but responds my own feelings."

"Is it so, Agnes?" Mr. Barlow asked.

"Oh, yes; were I not willing to do what I saw to be right, I would be unworthy of my father," was the maiden's quick reply.

The subject was changed by Mr. Barlow. What he had said produced the desired effect upon the minds of his two daughters. Agnes had a fine ear, and had taken much delight in the cultivation of a taste for music. Helen was a girl of stronger intellect. She had advanced, while at school, much beyond her sister in the graver and more abstruse studies connected with their education.

"I feel more and more, every day, that father is right," she remarked to Agnes, about a week after Mr. Barlow had opened to them his mind, as has been seen.

"I believe he is too," the sister said. "But then, Helen, how will it look for us to set ourselves seriously at work to learn the milinery or mantua-making business? We shall have to go into Madame Somebody's workroom and learn the trade like any other apprentice; and I don't think I can do that."

"It may not be necessary for us to learn either of the trades you have mentioned. I think we may qualify ourselves for being useful in a different and, perhaps, a higher sphere. And all without going out of our father's house. You already perform on the harp, guitar and piano, with skill and taste. Hitherto you have devoted youself to music for the pleasure it has affored you. Turn to it again with a different and higher end. Take lessons from the very best teachers to be had in the city, and, in receiving them, strive so to perfect yourself in the science that, if need should ever be, you will be fully capable of giving instruction yourself. Will not this be better than going, as you say, into Madame Somebody's work-room?"

Agnes freely consented to this last remark, and approved, in general, what her sister had said.

"But what do you propose to do, Helen?" she asked. "Will you, likewise, qualify yourself for becoming a music teacher?"

"Oh no. I have not enough taste for music. But I'll tell you what I can do, and that is, qualify myself, thoroughly, for the superintendance of a young ladies' seminary, in which all branches of education are taught.—First a good instructor in mathematics can come every day and give me lessons until I have a much clearer knowledge of the subject than I now possess. Then I can give closer attention to the languages than I have yet done, and become familiar with the right mode of imparting them successfully. And so of various other things requisite to the station for which I propose to qualify myself.—When I open a young ladies' seminary you, Agnes, shall be my music teacher."

This last remark was uttered playfully.—But Agnes felt more serious about the matter. She could neither smile nor jest on the subject. After talking over these things for several days, their father was consulted, who fully approved the decision they had made.—They were in earnest. The best teachers were procured for them, and they resumed their studies, but with a more definite and higher purpose than before.

"There are queer goings on at the Barlows'," remarked Miss Adelaide Milton to her brother, who had been paying rather more than mere polite attention to Helen. This was said after Adelaide's first visit to the sisters, subsequent to their renewing their studies, when she learned from Agnes the true reason for such novel proceedings.

"What is the matter there?" returned the brother.

"The girls have gone to studying again.—Helen has a teacher of mathematics to give her instruction every day, and Agnes is taking lessons in music."

"For what reason? Agnes, I am sure, plays better now than nine out of ten who pretend to teach music."

"O, that is the strangest part of it. You could not guess the reason if you were to try from now until Christmas."

"Then please to state it without any circumlocution."

"They are both qualifying themselves to become teachers."

"You are crazy.!"

"Not by a great deal. It is true, just as I state it."

"But what is that for, in the name of wonder?"

"Their father wishes them to do so."

"He?"

"Yes. He says that there is no certainty in this life. That he may become poor; and that the best thing his daughters can do is to qualify themselves to get their own living, if ever the worst comes to the worst."

"You are jesting, Adelaide!" the young man said, with a look of astonishment.

"Not I. It is true, every word," was the sister's reply.

Three or four days afterward, Edward Milton met a friend who said to him, jestingly,

"How soon is that affair to come off between you and Helen Barlow?"

"Never!" was the emphatic reply, followed by a close compression of the lips.

"Never? I thought it was all settled by this time."

"So it is. She's not just the girl for me."

"But I thought you admired her more than any young lady it had ever been your good fortune to meet."

"So I did, and so I do. But circumstances alter cases."

"What untoward circumstance has altered this case, Edward?"

"A very important one. Their father has commenced educating them for school mistresses. He says there is no telling how soon he may become poor, and it is best for the girls to know how to take care of themselves, should the worst ever come to the worst."

"Is that a serious objection?"

"Is it? I should think it was! Old Barlow ought to know better than any one else upon what ground he stands. If he thinks matters are so squally as all that comes to, I for one have no desire to put myself in danger of foundering in his boat."

"Nonsense!"

"You may call it so if you choose, but I don't. If Barlow is beginning to educate his daughters in a way that will qualify them to make their own living, depend upon it he has a good reason for it."

"No doughf he has."

"And that reason is the consciousness that he is in danger of going to the wall."

"It may be. Though I doubt it. But even if that were the fact, it doesn't take from the merit of his daughters."

"Doesn't it?" Ha! ha!"

The manner in which that brief question was asked, and the meaning laugh that followed, made Edward Milton perfectly understood. His friend waived the subject, and soon after parted from him. The name of this young man was Walter Coleman. He occupied as prominent a place in what is called good society as did young Milton, and had an individual character much more strongly founded.

After parting from his friend he could not drive from his mind the thoughts his remarks about Mr. Barlow and his daughters had awakened. It caused the latter to stand out before the eye of his mind in bold relief, and awakened for them in his bosom a new interest. It was not long before this latter feeling prompted him to call upon them with less of formality than had heretofore been manifested. In doing so, he observed them more closely, and saw far more in their characters to esteem and admire than had heretofore appeared. Finally, as Milton, alarmed at the bare suspicion that the wealth he most prized was in danger of taking to itself wings and flying away, had ceased all attentions to Helen Barlow, he became her lover.

Serious in the matter of qualifying herself for the duties of a teacher, Helen could not be persuaded, even by the young man whose offer of marriage had been accepted, to abandon what she had begun. He urged, but she was immovable; nor until she was satisfied with her attainments, would she consent to wed him to whom she had long before given her heart's best affections. Her firmness tried his character. Sometimes he would feel impatient; but his reason approved her course, and caused him to admire her more and more, as he observed her closer and closer every day.

At length they were married. About the same time Milton was united to a showy, superficial young lady, whose father was on the eve of bankruptcy, an event that was kept off by the diversion of some thirty thousand dollars of the son-in-law's money into his course of trade. The fact did not tend, in any degree, to unite the young couple in closer bonds.

As a contrast to this, we may mention that, on Helen's wedding day, she received a marriage portion of fifty thousand dollars.

Fifteen years passed without a cloud darkening the clear sky that bent over Walter Coleman's happy family. Five children crowned with joy his marriag union. No act, no temper of mind exhibited by his lovely wife had ever caused a shadow to rest upon his feelings. Nor was her heart less satisfied.

But, about this time, Helen noticed that her husband was growing daily more and more thoughtful and silent. There was about him an abstraction of mind never before manifested. For a while she made no allusion to this; but it soon began to trouble her so much, that she could not help speaking to him. He, however, avoided a direct reply—in fact, evaded entirely her questions, thus leaving her mind more deeply disturbed than before. But Mrs. Coleman was not a woman who would long remain ignorant of any matter that troubled her husband.

"Walter," she said to him, seriously, after he had, for the third or fourth time, evaded her anxious questions, "I am your wife, and I claim, as a right, to know the truth in all matters that disturb, seriously, your mind. This is my privilege, and I cannot give it up. You have not been happy for many weeks. There is a cause for it. Will you not tell me wherein it lies?"

Mr. Coleman was silent and looked very grave.

"Concealment will pain me more than any certainty. Fear not for your wife. To share pain of mind with you will be sweeter than would be joy if you were not a partaker of the feeling."

The forehead of Walter Coleman contracted, and his countenance fell. He did not look into the face of his wife.

"Dear husband!" and Helen, as she uttered the words tenderly, took his hands and pressed them tightly between hers,—"When you married me, you gave me the right to share with you the good and ill of life. Thus far all has been sunshine. But shall a cloud come over the sky, and I not feel the withdrawal of light? No. I must share all life has to give, evenly with you. It is my right, and you dare not rob me of it."

Mrs. Coleman paused, and gazed earnestly up into her husband's face.

"Are not my words true? Am I not right?"

"Doubtless you are, Helen. But—"

"Nay, there is no exception in the case. If you are troubled—and I know that you are—tell me freely the cause. Say, Walter, what is it that pains you?"

For a little while a violent conflict seemed going on in the husband's mind.

"Hellen?" he at length said, in an excited tone, "I cannot do as you desire. I must keep my own secret—at least for a time longer."

"No—no—Walter. You wrong me.—Something terrible has happened, and you will not tell your wife. Will you kill me by withholding your confidence now? I have never betrayed it."

Mr. Coleman could hold back no longer.

"Hellen, the truth is, I am becoming, in spite of all I can do, terribly involved in business; and I do not know where it will end." This was said with a kind of desperate energy.

His wife looked him calmly in the face for a little while, and then drew a long breath, as if endeavoring to throw from her bosom a heavy weight.

"My father is very rich, Walter. He will stand firmly by you in any crisis."

"He has stood by me for some time, and this causes me the keen anxieties I feel. In a word, I have deeply involved him. If I go, he must be dragged down inevitably. That thought almost kills me."

Helen clasped her hands together and gazed at her husband in mute surprise. But she quickly recovered herself.

"Perhaps it is not so bad as you fear.—Perhaps all will come right in the end, Walter," she said. "Don't feel so distressed about it."

"I fear it will not all come right, Helen. I see but little hope of such a result."

"Does my father know of this danger?"

"Yes. I have never concealed anything from him. He knows it all."

"How does it affect him?"

"He feels it deeply. But your farther is a man of strong mind, and full of hope. He does not suffer it to distress him. If the worst comes to the worst, he says, we shall have enough between us to pay off everything, and start fair in the world again."

"My father is a man of noble mind," Mrs. Coleman said, the tears gushing from her eyes, at the thought of his being reduced to poverty in his old age. "He bore prosperity without pride, and he will bear adversity without murmuring."

"Poverty, Helen! Do not utter that dreadful word. Your father reduced to poverty, and through my agency! Oh, I cannot bear the thought. It must not be. I will make any sacrifice to save him."

"Do not so deeply disturb yourself, my son," said Mr. Barlow himself, advancing at that moment into the room. The servant had admitted him, and he had entered the apartment where they were conversing, at the moment when Mr. Coleman uttered the sentence just recorded.

"Oh, my father!" exclaimed Helen, springing towards him and throwing herself into his arms.

"My children," the old man said, as soon as his daughter's emotion had, in a degree, subsided, and they were seated—"do not grieve yourselves about events the occurrence of which even the prudent foresight of an honest mind has not been able to prevent. I know that Walter has devoted himself with diligence to his business, and has been guided by honest purposes in pursuing it. The result threatens to be fatally disastrous to both of us. But let the worst come to the worst, and what then? I trust, my children, that we all have something within that no external reverses can take from us. I trust that we can bear adversity as well as prosperity. For one, I am prepared for the trial."

All that passed between the father and his children need not be told. But nothing that he could say had power to take from the heart of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman the acute pang which the prospect of his ruin occasioned.

Not many months passed before the shock came. It proved too much for both merchants. Large as were their resources, they were not large enough for the emergency. The extensive losses sustained by Coleman in a very heavy business, most of which was in the South and West, at a time when commercial disasters swept like a blasting sirocco over our whole country, consumed all that both himself and father-in-law possessed. The trial through which both passed was a very severe one; and doubly severe from the fact that, owing to the universal depression of trade, there was but little hope of either being able to recover himself.

During the descending process, Mrs. Coleman's mind, instead of sinking into despondING inaction, began to quicken into more than its usual vigor. She felt that she had resources in herself, which under this new aspect of affairs, might prove of invaluable service both to her husband and father; and her resolution was fixed to make these resources available if necessary. And time soon showed her that, if she had any power to act, that power would be invaluable. Mr. Barlow was stripped of everything. Mr. Coleman came out of his business in a similar condition.

"Thank God," was the noble exclamation of the old man—"no one is the loser by us.—We have clean hands and clean consciences, my son. For these let us be devoutly thankful."

"Were *I* only thrown down to the earth I could feel thankful; but I cannot rest under the thought that I have dragged *you* down with me."

"I will hear no more of this, Walter!" Mr. Barlow said in a quick voice. "You have not dragged me down. You had no power to do that—the power that humbled me is far above."

This silenced the son-in-law, but did not take from him a single painful thought or feeling.

After the settlement of both these gentlemen's estates, by competent trustees appointed for the purpose, a committee of gentlemen waited upon Mrs. Coleman, and tendered her, in the name of her husband's creditors, the beautiful house in which she still lived with her husband and family. But in a little while she grew serious and said—

"This house is worth twenty thousand dollars. Is there a surplus of that amount after all my husband's debts are paid?"

There was no immediate answer to this question.

"Let me know the truth, gentlemen," Mrs. Coleman said, "firmly."

"There is no surplus, madam," was replied. "But your husband's creditors are his friends. They cannot rob his family of their home."

"Let all go. My husband's family honor him because of his integrity. They will retain nothing unjustly."

"Our instructions are positive," returned the individual who had spoken. "We have no discretion in the matter. There," and he threw a paper on the table, "is the title deed conveying to you this property. It will not be recalled. Therefore you must retain it.—While we honor your noble self-devotion, we cannot and will not see it put to too severe a trial. This house, and all it contains, are yours; and there are no means by which you can dispossess yourself of them, for, after you have ceased to need them, they are for your children."

With this the gentlemen who had waited upon her retired, filled with admiration for a woman of so noble a spirit.

What the reader has no doubt anticipated now actually took place. Mrs. Coleman, possessed of all the means for doing so, persisted in a determination to open a seminary.

She could not sell the house so generously given to her, that her husband might have capital on which to resume business, because it was really only a trust for her children. Mr. Coleman had given up everything, and so had her father. Money was exceedingly scarce, and all kinds of business prostrated.

"Do not oppose me in this," she said finally to her husband, who could not bear the thought of seeing his wife undertake the labor and fatigue she proposed to herself. "If not for your sake, I am bound for my father's sake to make the trial."

This disarmed Mr. Coleman of every argument. He felt its force. The father had been crushed by his fall. Circulars were in due time printed and sent forth. Mrs. Coleman had many friends who estimated he character highly. A large number of these hailed with pleasure her proposition to open a young ladie's seminary. Schools there were in abundance, and good schools, so called. But to have their half grown daughters placed under the care of a woman combining so many qualifications, moral and intellectual, was a privilege indeed, and so it was felt. Naturally enough, Mrs. Coleman's classes filled up, and she soon found on her hands a large establishment, requiring the devotion of almost every moment of her time. Teachers had to be employed in the various branches taught, leaving to her the care and superintendence of the whole—a task that she had not only the ability to discharge, but the conscientiousness to discharge well.

For this labor and care Mrs. Coleman received all the reward, above a secret consciousness of doing her duty, that she desired, which was the satisfaction of seeing her husband and father, during several years of unparalleled commercial depression, unburdened by the depressing cares of unprofitable business. Not that either of them remained idly dependent upon her labor. No—both found employment, and pursued it diligently; but the return was small, and on Mr. Coleman's part, would have proved altogether insufficient for the comfortable maintenance of his family.—Mr. Barlow lived with them, and as far as external comforts and elegancies were concerned, knew no difference between this and former times. Mrs. Coleman was permitted to manage her own affairs entirely. both pecuniary and economical. The husband felt a delicacy about making a common stock and common interest between his income and that of his wife. Often he attempted to supply her with money, but she would smilingly decline receiving any, saying that she had more than enough to meet all the expenses of the family.

Several years passed this way, during which Mrs. Coleman's seminary remained as popular and as full as ever. Want of capital had prevented either her husband or father from doing more than a small business, although their profit had been regularly re-invested in trade, there being no demands upon either of them for household or other expenses.

On New Year's eve, after the lapse of five years, Mrs. Coleman, her husband and father sat conversing together of the past, the present and the future.

"Without capital it is a hard struggle and a long one that gives any man a foothold in the commercial world," remarked Mr. Coleman. "That I have fully proved. For five years have I been striving diligently, and thanks to our good Helen! without the drawback of a family to support, and yet I am only beginning to feel my feet, as it were, under me.—And your case," addressing his father-in-law, "is not much better, if any. Ah! it makes me unhappy, often, to think that through my imprudence, mismanagement, or something worse, I have brought you down so low, and kept your face to the earth so long. But if I had a good capital to work on, I could soon make that restitution my heart so ardently desires."

"I will not hear you talk so, my son. I am as happy as I ever was in my life," old Mr. Barlow said, earnestly; "and cannot be made unhappy, as things now are, unless it be from hearing such remerks as those you have jus made."

"What would you call a good capital?" asked Mrs. Coleman, looking up into her husband's face.

"Some ten or twenty thousand dollars, in cash."

"Would that do all for you that is needed?"

"Would it! Yes! Give me ten thousand dollars to add to my present little capital, and in five years I will recover all I have lost."

Mr. Coleman said this with enthusiasm.—As he finished speaking, his wife quietly arose and left the room. In about ten minutes she returned; her cheek warm and her eye bright. She had in her hand a small casket, a present from her husband many years before. Placing it in his hands, as she walked up to where he was sitting, she said—

"Walter, there is all you ask. In that box you will find twelve thousand dollars, earned by your wife. Take them; use them; accomplish the end so near your heart, and be happy."

The box rested in Mr. Coleman's hand but an instant. In the next moment it fell upon the floor.

"Helen!" he exclaimed, rising quickly, and grasping her hand. "Helen! do I hear aright?"

"It is all as I have said, dear husband!" was her calmly spoken answer. But her eyes were full of tears.

"My noble wife!" the husband said, drawing her to his bosom, and holding her there with a straining grasp—"I can never be hippier than I am at this moment."

"Nor I—nor I," half sobbed old Mr. Barlow, coming quickly forward, and taking both Helen and her husband in his arms. "Yes—noble woman! If such be the fruits of adversity, sweet, indeed, are they to the taste.—Happy is the man who has such a child!—Happy the man who has such a wife!"

We drop the curtain quickly over this scene. All that was felt, and looked, and said, cannot be told. Enough has been made apparent to impress the reader's mind and give wings to his imagination.

The capital furnished by Mrs. Coleman was used with all the success predicted by her husband who had the unspeakable delight of returning to his father-in-law a large portion of what he had lost through his failure

The marriage of the selfish young man who had been driven off from Hebe by fear of her father's pecuniary embarrassment, did not prove so fortunate as that of Mr. Coleman.—He was thrown down, like others, during the disastrous times of 18—, and never recovered himself. His wife's expensive habits still clung to her; but she had none of the inward resources that distinguished Mrs. Coleman, and which adversity so richly developed.

A Conscientious Juror.—"I remember," says Lord Eldon, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York; and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed—"Here are only eleven jury-men in the box; where is the other one?" "Please you my Lord," said one of the jury, "he has gone away about some business, but *he has left his verdict with me.*"

There are now thirty applications for railroad charters before the Legislature of Mass.

The Post Office Bill as it passed the Senate.
AN ABSTRACT.

Sec. 1. The rate of postage to be uniform, and 5 cents for all distances for every single letter, and double, and treble and quadruple these rates for two, three or four sheets; one half an ounce is to be deemed a single letter, between one half an ounce and one ounce is to be deemed a double letter. Drop letters are to be charged 2 cents each, and advertised letters are to have the charge of two cents for the advertisement added to the postage.

Sec. 2. All newspapers of no greater size than 1900 square inches may be transmitted 30 miles free of charge, and for greater distances one half cent for distances of 100 miles, and one cent for all greater distances. Newspapers of greater size than 1900 square inches are to be charged the same rates of postage as are presented by this act to be charged on magazines and pamphlets.

Sec. 3. Printed or lithographed matter, circulars, hand bills, advertisements, or quarto post or cap paper folded, directed and inserted are to be charged 2 cents for any distance. Pamphlets, magazines and periodicals of no greater size are to pay 2½ cents for no greater weight than 1 ounce, for distances of 100 miles, and one cent for each additional ounce. Fractional excesses of not less than one half an ounce shall pay for the full ounce.

Sec. 4. In case of emergency the Post master General is authorized to detach the letter from the Printed mail in order to obtain greater speed for the former.

Sec. 5th and 6th. Franking is abolished, except upon letters written and received by members of Congress; letters received and written by Ex-Presidents, Mrs. Madison, and Mrs. Harrison. Public documents is the only printed matter which can be franked except during the session of Congress, and for 30 days before and after the session. Letters may be franked during the year.

Sec. 7th and 8th. The Departments and Bureaus are to have their postage paid from the contingent fund assigned them, and the three Assistant Postmaster Generals are to send out any thing free of postage which relates to, and is marked 'official business,' and country postmasters are to have a per centage or pay not less than $50 per annum.

Sec. 9th. Private expresses are prohibited from carrying any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or mailable matter, except newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, and for every offence the penalty shall be $150.

Sec. 10, 11 and 12, declare that it shall not be lawful for any stage, coach, railroad car, steamboat, packet boat, or other vehicle or vessel, running between any places which enjoy mail facilities, to carry mailable matter, with the exception of newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, under a penalty of $50, both to the agents and owners and all in any way concerned in violating the law; Provided, that nothing in these sections shall be construed to prevent the transmission gratis of letters or packages by private hand, or by a special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion.

Sec. 13th, allows steamboats to take letters and packages weighing less than three pounds, on condition of delivering them over to the postmaster or other authorized agent of the department at the port or place where they may be directed—the same postage to be charged on such letters and packages as if they were conveyed in the mail.

Sec. 14. The Postmaster General is authorized to make special contract for carrying the mails upon the Western waters for a specified time, but not to be paid beyond the price allowed for transmitting the mail.

Sec. 15th declares that the terms 'mailable matter,' &c., shall be deemed and taken to mean, all letters and newspapers, and all magazines and pamphlets periodically published, or which may be published in regular series or in successive numbers, under the same title, though at irregular intervals, and all other written or printed matter, whereof each copy or number shall not exceed 8 ounces in weight, except bank notes sent in packages or bundles, without written letters accompanying them; bound books not included. The act is not to be so construed as to prohibit any person from transporting, over any mail route, any books, magazines, pamphlets, or newspapers, not marked, directed, or intended for immediate distribution to subscribers or others, but intended for sale as merchandize, and sent or consigned to some bona fide dealer or agent for the sale thereof.

Section 16th forbids any person to forge the stamps or envelopes of the Department, or to use such forged stamps and envelopes, under penalty of imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, and a fine not exceeding $5,000.

Sec. 17th defines the term 'newspapers' as used in the act to mean 'any printed publication issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, & published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and bona fide extras and supplements of any such publication.'

Sec. 18th declares that all penalties and forfeitures incurred under the act shall be one half for the benefit of the informer and prosecutor, and the other half for the Post Office Department.

Newspapers are to have a free exchange as heretofore.

The Post Master General is to make all contracts with the lowest bidder when the guarantees are good.

Newspapers having the largest circulation are to have the publication of the list of letters.

Mail routes are to be divided into three classes according to their importance, and to be arranged by railroads and steamboats according to their importance. The rates are to be not more than $200 a mile per annum for first class, second class not more than $100 a mile per annum, and the third class will receive not more than $50 a mile per annum. Provided if the mail service is performed at nigh 25 per cent. in addition may be paid, and if not more than two mails are sent each day, then greater compensation may be given.

The deficiencies, if any, in the expenses of the Post Office establishment are to be paid out of the Treasury, if the postages are not sufficient, under the new system, to pay the same.

The Bill makes all necessary provisions for the successful trial of the new experiment, and there will be no embarrassment for want of means, as the Post Master General can draw upon the Treasury to relieve all deficiencies. Besides, the bill requires the expenses of franking, as far as it is allowed, to be paid from the Treasury.

The Texas Question.

We commented at some length in our last number, on the course of Mr. Benton, in the United States Senate, on this important subject. We have before us, in the Richmond Enquirer, a letter from a gentleman in Texas, to the editor of the Enquirer, which professes to speak knowingly of the feelings of the Texans on annexation. We give the letter entire, as it appears in the above paper:

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

EXTRACT of a letter, dated

"GALVESTON, Jan. 25, 1845.

"You will doubtless be solicitous to learn the present condition of public sentiment in this Republic, in relation to the question of annexation.

"Although the course pursued by the Senate of the United States, at the last session, was well calculated to alienate the feelings of the people of this country from this great national measure, yet I am happy to assure you, that nineteen-twentieths of them abide firmly to the hope, and confidently to the desire, that it will at last be consummated, although both pride and policy concur in inducing them not to move until your Government has carried out its long-disclosed, baffled, but we believe cherished purpose.

"Great misapprehension prevails in the United States, as to the feelings of this Government. The Administration are decidedly in favor of annexation. They consult both dignity and enlightened policy in remaining at rest on this matter, and thus far, afford an illustration of Burke's fine aphorism, that it belongs to sagacious counsels, both in men and nations, occasionally to observe a 'wise and masterly inactivity.' Whilst, therefore, they are quite ready to close with a proposition for the union of the two countries, when it shall have received the sanction of your Cougress, yet they have abstained from any commitment which may bring them in unfriendly controversy with other Governments. *Yet it is well that your Government* and your people should distinctly understand, that, on no account whatsoever, not even the hazard of a desolating, sanguinary war with Mexico, will we accept an annexation on the terms of Mr. Benton's Bill. Those terms involve both insult and injury to our country. Insult, in making the consent of Mexico a condition precedent to annexation, which warrants the implication, that we have not achieved our Independence, and are not of right a sovereign people. They involve injury to our country, because the boundary, which the Senator from Missouri has thought proper to prescribe for us, is founded on no accurate knowledge of the topographical and political relations and localities of the two countries. So far from Col. Benton's *Desert* being interposed between the Mexicans and ourselves, by running his line out, there will be between us one of the most magnificent and fertile Prairies on earth, open to incursion, and affording no geographical boundary whatever. This I have from one of the oldest hunters and most successful pioneers in all Texas. If, therefore, the learned Senator, instead of consulting an old map, although he may find it in 'his fine Paris edition of Humbolt,' (a sealed book, I presume, to the rest of the world,) he will call on that gallant partizan soldier, Col. Kinney, at Corpus Christi, he will show him that his Arabia *Deserta* is in point of fact an *Arabia Felix*. If the Colonel can find any natural boundary, short of the Rio Grande, he will be a greater traveller than the Baron Munchausen. Every man of sense in this country knows that that river can be our only boundary, and, what is far more important, we will have none other.

"Colonel Benton's Bill is far more injurious to us in another particular. His scheme of putting two free States on the back of a slave one, is *in limine*, totally and irrevocably inadmissible. We are not a conquered people—and, like Poland, must submit to have our territory partitioned out, that a tribute may be paid to that infernal spirit of fanaticism, which is fast ruining your country, and which, by such an ill-assorted medly of States, would fast ruin ours. We come into the Union as one State in the full integrity of our sovereignty, or not at all—with the undisputed and indisputable power hereafter of deciding on what conditions, we will consent to a cession of our territory, for the formation of other States.

"If your Congress should adjourn without annexing us to your Union, and Mr. Polk organize his Cabinet on an anti-annexation basis, by inviting into it individuals opposed to the great issue on which he alone owes his own election, we shall consider he has surrendered to the anti-annexation flank of the Democracy, and will take our measures accordingly. These measures will not be by courting an alliance with England, on a basis which shall cut us off from all sympathy with the Southern States, but by submitting at once to Mexico the alternative of an honorable peace—or the invasion and conquest of all the Northern and Eastern provinces of new Mexico. Stung into intolerable indignation, that our Union has been prevented by the Abolitionists and those aspirants who hope to keep us apart, we know that the youth of the heroic South will rush with the impetuosity of the mountain torrent to our aid, and three hundred miles West of the Rio Grande, we will in six months, dictate the terms of an honorable peace, with an immense accession to our territory.

"So far from discouraging the Southern planter from coming among us, we shall invite him, by a policy as obvious as it will be enlightened. We shall reduce our Tariff to ten per cent. *ad valorem*, and endeavor to negotiate treaties abroad, abrogating entirely the duty on raw cotton. We shall pay our public debt by an issue of land scrip, which will throw open to the Southern planter, a large mass of the finest land in the world, on the cheapest terms. The shrill yell of the Abolitionist will not be heard within our territory. The right of petition and freedom of speech will not be construed into the right to villify and abuse large communities living under the same Government. Perfect repose with us, will be given to this heart-burning question. We shall have no Ex-President surviving all the charities of human life, yet tottering on the verge of the grave—still with strength and malice enough to brandish the torch of the incendiary—to glory at once in his shame, and the mischief he is creating. Neither Braintree nor England, if they were redolent with Wilberforce, can have the power to move our fixed policy on this vast, momentous and vital Southern question of happiness to the slave and peace to the white man.

"I cannot close this letter without saying one word, at least, in relation to the diplomatic representative of your Government, *near* ours. Major Donaldson has made universally a most favorable impression, both with our Government and people. No appointment could have been more judicious and happy than his fortunate selection for this mission His intimate connection with General Jackson, and sharing as he does, in so eminent a degree, the confidence and affection of this venerable patriot, was in itself a highly influential circumstance in his favor. By his ability, fine temper and tact, he has sustained the great object of his mission, which was, in fact, to sustain the early and unabated desire of our people to be united to yours. This he has performed, in a manner calculated to conciliate the esteem and attachment of the former.

"After a most dangerous illness, from a severe attack of typhus neumonia, I am happy to say, that Major Donelson is now fast recovering. Having completed the chief object of his mission, he returns under the advice of his Physician, for a few weeks to Tennessee, on a visit to his family—from which he will, I understand, repair here with all possible despatch, if the action of your Congress should render his presence necessary.

"P. S. Through the instrumentality of Major Donelson, General Green's altercation with the Executive of this Republic, has, I understand, been satisfactorily arranged. As Gen. Green had written on to Washington not to have his name sent to the Senate of the United States as Consul for Galveston, he was never either *defacto* or *dejure* in office.—But in no event did or could he represent the Government in any matters, which, as a private individual, he brought to the view of the Congress of Texas. He acted on his own responsibility, after filing his notice of his intention to become a citizen of Texas. The enemies of annexation can make, therefore, nothing of what they hoped would prove a nest-egg of mischief."

From the Nashville Union, of February 6.

Mr. Polk's Cabinet.

We doubt whether Mr. Polk will have any duty to perform which will be more embarrassing than the selection of his Cabinet. Much of the harmony and success of his administration will depend upon the wisdom with which he shall discharge this duty. He must be surrounded by statesmen of eminent abilities—the Democratic ranks furnish an abundance of such men. The Cabinet should be composed of gentlemen in whom the President can repose the inmost secrets of his bosom, and they should be capable of harmonizing on terms of implicit confidence with each other.—They should entertain political opinions in strict accordance with the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party. Their first and last purpose should be to devote all their energies to the maintenance of those great leading measures on which the popular will was expressed in the election of the President.

If Mr. Polk shall succeed in calling around him, statesmen with such capacities and such purposes, he will at once secure the confidence of the great body of his countrymen. In some respects he is fortunately situated for the selection of such a Cabinet—he assumes the Executive duties by the unsought suffrages of the Democracy, and therefore is untrammelled by express or implied pledges in reference to the gratification of individual aspirations.

In some other respects his position is peculiarly embarrassing. Some of his most talented, and prominent friends are designated in the public mind as competitions for the succession. This circumstance will be found to surround him with difficulty. If he selects one of them, his Administration will be embarrassed with the appearance of seeking to designate his successor. If he selects more than one, the harmony of his counsels will be seriously endangered.

In this condition of things, we should suppose that the course pursued in the late Baltimore Convention will occur to the President or furnishing to him the safest precedent. The deliberations of that body were seriously disturbed by the conflicting partialities of its delegates for different aspirants. The only remedy for this state of things was found in setting aside all the names of those supposed to be aspirants, and in selecting a man in respect to whom all could harmonize. The wisdom of the Baltimore Convention had been illustrated in the result of the election.

The same difficulties and dangers which were encountered by the Convention are now to be encountered by the President elect. To our mind his course is plain; the track to be pursued has been marked out by those who nominated him, he has the high sanction of their deliberations for avoiding the rock on which they were in danger of being wrecked, by following the same course by which they avoided the danger. In a word, we have no doubt but that the President elect will feel himself constrained by surrounding circumstances to make up his political family of counsellors entirely outside of those distinguished Democrats who are designated in the public mind as probable competitors for the succession. If he should take this view of his position, he will find it necessary to impose upon his Cabinet officers the duty of abstaining in all respects from any appropriation of their official influence to the advancement of any individual claims to the succession. We are fully satisfied that the adoption of such a rule is the only safeguard for the harmony and success of his Administration, and we should regard the prompt and decisive promulgation of such rule as a happy exercise of wisdom.

When Mr. Polk accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he imposed upon himself voluntarily the restriction against being a candidate for re-election. His objects in this was to relieve his Administration from the charge or suspicion of prostituting his official influence to secure his own re-election. The same reason is equally as powerful in requiring him to relieve his Administration from the suspicion of exerting his official patronage for the promotion of the election of any particular successor. He can avoid this suspicion in but one way—to lay down an inflexible rule for himself, as well as for his Cabinet officers, which will confine all their energies to the faithful and patriotic discharge of their duties.

The Appeal

We have devoted a large portion of this morning's paper to an Appeal to the Democracy of the North—from the pen of Randolph of Roanoke. It is written with great force, and is full of interesting facts on the great question of the day. It speaks the *Truth* in terms of respectful moderation. It is intended as an Appeal to all the Democracy of the North—but we take the liberty of specially dedicating it to the Democratic Senators in the North and the West—to Messrs. Dix, Fairfield, Atherton, Niles, Allen, Tappan—and, in fact, why should we not, on a great national measure which ought never to have been a party question, beg leave to call the attention of all the Whig Senators to its facts and statements? We are acquainted with the people of the South. We know their chivalrous energies, their indomitable spirit, their devotion to the cause of Texas. *If she does not abandon us, we will not abandon her.* Save Texas, save her from the seductions of British intrigue. Save the South from the agitation which hovers around us. Save our blessed Union from the raging of the coming storm. We do not speak lightly. We see the signs of the gathering tempest, which is destined to sweep off the little or would-be great men of the day, who would attempt to resist its influence. As for us, our mind is made up. So help us Heaven! we will be among the first to "raise the consecrated standard, and battle under it until we succeed." The Republicans of the Legislature have pledged themselves to each other, to the South, to the Union, and to the citizens of Texas, "never to abandon the fortunes of the Lone Star." Let not the Whigs of the Senate be deceived by the random and ridiculous statements of the whig press in this city. Virginia is firmly, unalterably, energetically devoted to Annexation—and she will make good our word in good season. Her own Senators are now betraying her at Washington—and her pulse is beating with strong indignation, and her patriotic citizens flushed with inexpressible shame at the spectacle which she is now presenting to the world in the person of her servants.—They will have to answer at her bar for their desertion. If Texas should be lost by their votes, they will be blasted by the fire of the public indignation. They fall "like Lucifer, never to rise again." They ought to put up their prayers night and morning, that Texas may now be carried, in spite of themselves. God send them a safe deliverance! Virginia will be the first to lead the van, *if this measure be now rejected*—and she will go into the contest with a spirit which nothing can abate—under the flag of the "Lone Star." Save us from this contest, is the earnest appeal of every enlightened Southron to the whigs of the Senate of the United States.

Richmond Enquirer.

Later from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 9th, says:

By the arrival at Havana on Wednesday last, of the British steamship Tay, Capt. Sharp, dates to the 31st ult. from Vera Cruz have been received.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote—the same cold, dreary and dismal place in which he so long held the unfortunate Texians in captivity. It is stated that the Grand Jury appointed to try the fallen tyrant, was furious against him, while the present Executive of Mexico manifested a feeling of clemency and at the same time of regret that he did not escape out of the country and thus save the Government further trouble. A letter dated Vera Cruz, January 31st, expresses the belief that the life of the tyrant would not be taken. His young wife was in prison with him, as was also an old friend of his, Senor Lazaro Villamil.

Among the passengers by the Tay, was Senor Antonio Haro, Santa Anna's former Minister of Finance, who had made out to reach the coast in safety from Mexico. One of the editors of this paper, who came passenger in the Alabama, was informed at Havana, that Senor H. had escaped through the assistance of the English Consul at Vera Cruz, and that he came on board the Tay under an assumed name. Rejon was still at large, and his whereabouts not known.

Everything was said to be quiet in Mexico. It was reported that the Republic was to be divided into three military departments, Arista to have command of the Northern, Paredes of the Centre, and some other general of the Southern section.

An extra of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, issued on the evening of the 5th inst., contains a synopsis of the intelligence brought by the Tay. The principal part of the news has already been published in this city: we give the substance of a more important item, which appears in *El Siglo Diez y Nueve* of Mexico, of the 24th ult., and which is as follows: Santa Anna has sent, from Perote, a new communication to the Chambers, requesting that the passport for which he had already asked might be granted him, in which case he would banish himself perpetually from the country. He also stated that he would appoint an agent fully empowered and qualified to respond to any charges or claims made against him, leaving his landed estates and property, as a guaranty for the satisfaction of all, and moreover speaks of the responsibility of his Ministers. This communication the Grand Jury were acting upon in secret session on the night of the 23d ult., and the result of their deliberations was not known.

Presidential Election Bill.

The following act is officially published in the National Intelligencer. In almost all the States of the Union, the time for the choice of electors will have to be changed. In North Carolina, the time appointed by law, is the first Monday in November.

AN ACT to establish a uniform time for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed: *Provided*, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of Electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote: *And provided, also*, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing Electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the Electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

JOHN W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved January 23, 1845.
JOHN TYLER.

Cheering--From Washington.

We have better and brighter accounts from Washington by yesterday's mail.—We hope, now, that annexation will succeed during the present session of Congress—that a noble country, once ours, afterwards ceded away, will now be returned to our Union—that tranquility will be restored at home, and British intrigues be baffled in Texas. We know, at least, that a better spirit has been restored to the friends of Texas at Washington. We are now induced to hope for the best. How much rejoiced should we be in other respects—we who prefer tranquility to agitation—a smooth sea to a raging tempest—harmony among all the sections of our *blessed* Union, to any distraction that threatens to shipwreck the noble vessel. We cannot enter into details at this moment; but what we have heard by yesterdays Cars, is calculated to give us hope and satisfaction.—*Rich. Enq.*

Foreign.

We have received by the Zurich, Capt. Johnson, which arrived yesterday, accounts from France, five days later than our last accounts by the steamer. Our dates are Havre to the 6th, and Paris to the 5th.

Cotton maintains its price firmly in the Havre market.

The French papers are full of comments on the President's Message, and particularly on Calhoun's despatch to Mr. King, relative to England. The French press generally takes sides with the United States against England.

New York Herald, Feb'y 14th.

Important Commercial Treaty—The New York Sun states that Mr. Blackford, our Charge d'Affairs to New Grenada, brings with him an important commercial treaty, by which we are placed on the same footing with the most favored nation. It contains an article by which the freedom of publicly worshipping God in Protestant chapels or churches is granted.

MOLASSES.
100 hhds., prime new crop, just received per brig N. F. Frothingham, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

COAL.
50 hhds., and 20 Tons *loose*, for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

For Liverpool, England.

The fine A. 1 br. barque *SIRION*, is daily expected from Liverpool, and will return direct. For freight or passage, apply to G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

HAY.
100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

Daily Expected.
2500 sacks Liverpool salt in bleached sacks, per Br. barque Sirion, from Liverpool direct; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

OLD NASH BRANDY.
10 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

FLOUR.
100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

During my absence for a few weeks from Wilmington, Mr. John S. Richards will act as my authorized agent. WM. COOKE.
Feb'y 18, 1844.—[23

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, February, 21, 1845.

Iowa and Florida.

It is with pleasure we hail the admission of two more "Stars" into our Union. Iowa and Florida, we see, has been admitted to take their position with the other 26 States of this Republic. When shall we have the pleasure of recording the admission of the "*lone Star*," Texas?

The Great Mail.

We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that the Post-master at Fayetteville has received the final decision of the Post-master General on the subject of changing the great mail route. The mail is to be continued on the lower route by Rail Road and Steamboat to Charleston, and the former mode of conveyance via Fayetteville is to be resumed. We do not know how the controversy has been brought to a close, neither do we care much. But we congratulate our citizens that the matter has been settled and that we, in common with all others, are still to receive our news daily—a matter of no little moment to this place.

The President Elect.

We have before us a "*Prospectus for the publication of a Mezzotinto Engraving* of President JAMES K. POLK." The engraving is to be issued by V. F. & M. F. Harrison, Norfolk, Va., to be 20 by 14 inches, and issued to subscribers on the 4th of March next, (1845,) at the rate of three dollars per copy.

The Columbian Magazine.

The March No. of this truly valuable periodical has been received. We dislike to puff periodicals, every thing is puffed too much now a days, and what we shall say on the merits of this work is not intended as a *puff*. It is decidedly a tasty affair, and if any of our *fair* readers would like to see it they shall be accommodated by sending to our office, and they all know where to find us. We were highly delighted with the two first Nos. so much so that we have thought proper to pillage from its pages a capital, and affecting "Wise forethought," which will be found in our columns to-day. It is rather long for our little sheet, but it contains such sound "forethoughts," that we protested against dividing it into two numbers. We know it will be read by our *fair* friends. The present copy contains the usual No. of plates, (3.) The first is the "Raising of Lazarus," which alone is worth the price of the work. Another, "General Putnam's feat at Horse Neck," a splendid engraving, and the Fashions for March, which are very neat and tasty, but for which we have no *taste* as we are of the old fashioned sort. It will be seen by refering to the prospectus on our first page that 12 copies of this Magazine can be had for $20.

Congress.--Annexation.

We give as follows Mr. Benton's bill for the annexation of Texas:

A BILL to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a State, to be formed out of the present republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the session of the remaining Texan territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the government of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty, to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The *Globe*, in drawing a comparison of the above bill with that of Mr. Brown's, published in a former number of our paper, holds the following language:

The difference in the two proposed acts is, that one (Mr. Benton's) this emphatic pledge, that "*the State shall be admitted into the Union in virtue of this act;*" the other contains no other pledge than that, Congress consenting, a State may be formed, "in order that the same may be admitted," and that the whole matter may "*be laid before Congress for its final action.*"

The Globe then goes on to say "we understand that two of the most distinguished senators of the South have expressed the opinion that the Senate's proposition is the most direct and prompt and effective mode of accomplishing the object contemplated, and the least objectionable. It is said that it will obtain at least three more whig votes in that body than that sent up by the House; and *we know* that it will obtain more than twenty votes, (probably twenty-seven,) that did not vote for the whig member's joint resolution in the House; and we rejoice to express the belief, from what we have heard within a day or two, that Mr. Benton's mode of admission seems likely effectually to unite the whole democratic party: all its members being sincerely in favor of acquiring Texas, none of them will allow themselves to be the instruments of defeating that great object from any ill feeling which the federalists may suppose them to entertain against the mover."

United States Senator.—The Hon. W. L. Dayton has been re-elected by the Legislature of N. Jersey U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th March next.

Arrival of the President at Washington.

James Knox Polk, President elect, arrived at Washington City at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 13th instant. The *Globe*, of that date, announces his reception as follows:—"He was received with great enthusiasm by the great mass of the people—the democratic associations directing the ceremonies.

Throughout his whole progress from his home in Tennessee, the President has everywhere been cheered by the popular acclamation. Bright skies have welcomed him to the capital of the Union, auspicious of a happier destiny than that forboded by the gloom and storm which attended the advent of his venerable predecessor in this city—an omen of the misfortunes of the administration which he introduced."

From the Madisonian, of Feb. 14.

Reception of the President Elect.

When the President Elect reached the Relay House, about thirty miles from Washington, yesterday afternoon, it was announced here by the telegraph. The firing of a cannon on Capitol Hill, in accordance with previous arrangements, proclaimed aloud the intelligence to our citizens, and soon the music of the drum and fife was heard in our streets, accompanying the several Democratic Associations on their way to the depot. Large crowds thronged the avenue long before seven o'clock, and the prominent places were pre-occupied by persons, who, like Zaccheus of old, in the tree, were anxious to see all that was to transpire. As soon as the whistle from the cars, at half-past seven, gave notice of his near approach, and the sparks of the locomotive confirmed it, the cannon was again brought into requisition, and caused to continue its thundering long after the impatient masses had expressed, by loud huzzas, their heartfelt proffers of welcome. The way leading to the cars was densely crowded—wedged with human beings—to such an extent, that the few ladies thus inconveniently circumscribed were glad to make their retreat; and every one, Democrat and Whig, was alike anxious to see the man whom the People, by elevating to the Presidential chair, had so highly honored. "He's come!"—"there he is!"—"look, look!"—and similar expressions, were audible in every direction. A rush was made to the car which contained the President elect. Few, however, were so fortunate as to be immediately gratified. His family were placed in a hack and conveyed to their lodgings, and Mr. Polk, with the Committee of Reception, withdrew to the ladies' room of the car office, where, after the formulas and exchange of civilities usually observed on similar occasions—

Mr. D. Radcliffe, on the part of the Committee, said that he was happy to be the instrument and organ of the Democratic Associations, and of the People, to welcome to the City the President Elect of the United States—thrice happy in welcoming the champion of the Democratic Party, elevated to the highest station in the world. The voice of the Democracy of the District of Columbia, though not heard through the ballot boxes, had, he humbly trusted, been audibly heard throughout the Republic; and particularly in the zealous, untiring efforts which characterized those who were more favorably situated with regard to suffrage: they had contributed, to the utmost of their power, in the elevation of a Chief Magistrate entertaining the doctrines which they fondly cherished; and proud, indeed, were they in achieving so glorious a victory and so noble a triumph. The People of the District, though now hailing him as their President, at the same time recognised in him an old acquaintance, as one who had long resided in their midst. Therefore, without embarrassment, they felt they could approach him as a friend. In him were centered the high hopes of the country, as the depository of its best interests; and he earnestly hoped that nothing would interpose to prevent a peaceful and successful career, that would result to the welfare and happiness of the Union.

Mr. Radcliffe having concluded his address—

The President, in substance replied: "that he was pleased to recognize in Mr. Radcliffe the organ of the Democratic Associations and of citizens of the District of Columbia.—Of their zeal, and patriotism, and fidelity, he had already heard but too much could not be said of their untiring effort in the cause, which, under the blessings of Providence, had again triumphed; and he should rejoice, if, by his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, as had been expressed, it should result beneficially to the nation. In coming to Washington, he re-united himself in association with old friends and acquaintances, and most happy should he be to take them again by the hand, and partake of the hospitality, the kindness and courtesy which had so repeatedly, on former occasions, been extended to him; and nothing would afford him more pleasure than to be the humble instrument of contributing to their prosperity and happiness.

The Committee of Reception then left the room in company with the President elect, when the Marine Band struck up the inspiring strains of "Hail to the Chief."

The President elect, with several friends, proceeded to his rooms at Coleman's Hotel, before which, and within, crowds were in attendance. We know not how it occurred, but Mr. Polk reached his lodgings before many were aware that he had even left the depot, although he actually passed between the lines which were formed.

When the music before the hotel ceased, a window was thrown up, and there appeared in full view the President elect himself, uncovered—(the star-spangled banner near by waving its ample folds.) The Hon W. H. Hammett introduce him to the People, and said that the President elect was too much indisposed, from fatigue of travel, to address them, but he would be happy to see his friends to-day or to-morrow.

One huzza, and another, and a third, went up—and in a few minutes the populace dispersed to their homes.

So the President elect is in the city, and the excitement attending his arrival is over.

Texas.

The Washington Constitution makes the following announcement:

"Information has been received in this city from Texas, from such a source as to place the matter beyond all reasonable doubt, that the intelligence heretofore received concerning the movements of England and France, in regard to the question annexation, was correct. Propositions are now pending before the Texan Congress, to guaranty the acknowledgement of their independence by Mexico, if they will withdraw their application for annex- to the U. States, and pledge themselves not to renew it. What was before but conjectured—probability-has now become fact."

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 12th 1845.

CONGRESS.

The *Senate*, to-day, was engaged principally in the House of Representatives, in execution of the joint order for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

In the *House*, a number of communications from the executive departments were read, and appropriately referred. Several bills from the Senate were passed through their first and second readings, and referred to the proper committees. This being the day set apart by the joint resolution of the two Houses for counting the votes of the electors for President and Vice-President, at 12 o'clock (the hour designated) Mr. Brodhead submitted a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing them that the House was ready to receive them. The resolution having been adopted, and the message delivered, the Senate, headed by their President *pro tempore*, and preceded by their sergeant-at-arms, entered the hall of the House, and were conducted to the seats prepared for them immediately in front of the Speaker's chair, the members of the House rising on their entrance, and remaining standing until they were seated.—The Hon. W. P. Mangum, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, was conducted to a seat on the right hand of the Speaker, and the tellers (the Hon. Robt. J. Walker on the part of the Senate, and the Honorable Edmund Burke and the Honorable John P. Kennedy on the part of the House) took seats at the clerk's table, immediately before the Speaker's chair. The President of the Senate then rose and announced that the two Houses had assembled together, in pursuance of the constitution, for the purpose of counting the votes of the electors for a President and Vice President, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next; and proceeded to hand to the tellers the votes of the several States in their regular order, (beginning with the State of Maine, naming the votes of each State as he handed them. The tellers, on receiving the votes of each State, announced them to the two Houses. The votes having been in this manner counted through, the tellers summed up and reported the result to the President of the Senate, who announced them, as follows:—Whole number of electoral votes given, 275; necessary to a choice 138; of which James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, received 170 for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, 170 for Vice President; Henry Clay, of Kentucky received 105 for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, 105 for Vice President; and that no other persons were voted for. He therefore declared that James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, was duly elected President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th of March next; and that George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was in like manner duly elected Vice President of the United States, to serve for the same period. Mr. Burke, from the Joint Committee of the two Houses, in further execution of the duties imposed on them, submitted a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee consisting of two members on the part of the House, to join a committee of one member on the part of the Senate, to wait on James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and to inform him that he was duly elected President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next; also, to wait on George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and inform him that he was duly elected Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next. This resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.—*Globe.*

CHARLESTON MARKET—Feb. 15.

Cotton.—Receipts during the past week, 14696 bales. Exported during the same time 13223 bales.

While quoting a decline of ⅛ a ¼ c., we yet have retained our last quotations, inasmuch as from the unsettled state of the market, holders cannot readily effect without submitting to it, while buyers would perhaps find it difficult to operate to any extent below our figures. We quote Liverpool Classification—

Inferior and ordinary,	4½ a 5¼
Middling a middling fair,	5½ a 5¾
Fair to good fair,	6 a 6⅜

Rice.—The market with a steady enquiry continues to advance. We note fully ⅛ a ¼ c during the last week, and have altered our figures accordingly. The sales of the week reach near 3000 bbls at the following particulars: 79 bbls at $3¼; 497, 3½; 284, 3 1-16; 503, 3; 301, 2 15-16; 570, 2⅞; 152, 2 13-16; 503, 2¾; 103, 2 11-16. Receipts of the week, 2881 bbls. Exported 1472 bbls, of which 1821 bbls clean, and the bulk of 2651 bbls in the rough.

Rough Rice.—The receipts since our last are about 76,500 bushels. The sales about 59,000 burhels, at prices ranging from 77 a 85c, and 6000 bushels at prices not made known.

Sugars.—The market for this article remains in a firm state, with an upward tendency of prices.—The stock of New Orleans in first hands is but small; 118 hhds of a prime quality received during the week have gone to store, being held for higher than the present market rates. The sales of the week have been confined to small parcels within the range of our quotations.

Grains.—Only 1300 bushels N. Carolina received, sold at 49c; and 1200 bushels do Peas at 47c; 1600 bushels Virginia Oats brought 34c.

Bacon—Of good qulity remains scarce. About 70 hhds prime Western Shoulders and Sides were landed during the week from N. Orleans, and bro't, the former 5¼, the latter 6¼c. Good new Hams command 8½ a 9c.

Lard.—There is but little enquiry at our quotations, which however are firm. We understood that a sale of 40 barrels Western had been made, to arrive, at 7c.

Salt.—The receipts of Liverpool have been about 4500 sacks, of which some sales have been made in lots to suit purchasers at from $1,10 a 1,-.2½. The bulk of the arrival, however, remains unsold. We quote $1,08 a 1,12,

Extracts Mercury Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 15.

A small advance has taken place in cotton this week; we quote at 5¾, but hear of some sales of superior at 5½ to 5⅝. It has been coming in more free this week, and probable will continue as long as prices have an upward tendency. There is little or no alteration in any other article. Green pork brings 3½ and 4 cents per lb. Beef 3.

North Carolinian.

DIED,

In New Orleans, on the 19th ult., Mr. Wm. Douglass, of Selma, Alabama, formerly of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

At Mobile, a few days ago, the Hon. James Martin, an eminent Lawyer of that city, a native of North Carolina, and formerly Judge of our Superior Courts.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Feb'y 14—brig Clarion, Sugett, St Marks, Fla, to Russell & Gammell; bound to N Y, put in in distress; in the gale of the 4th inst, sprung her rudder and mainmast, stove bulwarks, long boat, lost sails, and received other damage. On the 4th inst, lat. 33° 40' long. 74° saw the schr Merchant, of Boston, in distress, having sprung a leak, lost fore and mainsail, stove boat, quarter rail gone, next day saw her again, apparently in a sinking condition, was unable to render her any assistance as it was impossible for a boat to get to her; saw her afterwards on the same day, running off under bare poles. On the 11th inst, fell in with, E S E. of Frying Pan Shoals, a small vessel, apparently a schr, water-logged, both masts gone, saw no person on board. A quantity of Pitch Pine Lumber and bbls. and the wreck of a boat near her.

brig Nonpareil, Pope, Port Republican, Hayti, to Russell & Gammell. Sailed Jan 25th, in company with brig Smyrna, Peterson, for Boston; brig Wm Nelson, sailed on the 26th Jan'y for N York; schr Mary Elizabeth, sailed for Boston, two days previous; schr Cassius, Eldridge, to sail on the 25th for St Marks, to load for Boston.

schr Mary Anna, Beale, N Orleans, to C D Ellis.

15—brig Anawan, Swasey, Gaudaloupe, to J Hathaway & Son.

brig Granite, Hopkins, New London, to Barry & Bryant.

Br brig Lord of the Isles, McKenney, Barbadoes, to E Dickinson. Spoke on the 9th inst, long. 72° lat. 32°, barque Ocean, Yucan, 3 days from Savannah, bound to Liverpool.

schr Batavia, Park, N Y, to John Hall.

17—schr Julia, Hill, New Bedford, to Robt G. Rankin.

19—brig Albert Perkins, Clark, St Croix, to E Dickinson.

schr Regulus, Cole, New York, to R W Brown

schr Jane Yates, Tolman, Boston, to John Hall.

schr Edward & Frank, Stetson, Antigua, to G. W Davis.

20—brig Hudson, Jenkins, Trinidad, to G W Davis. Left brig Careb for New Orleans in five days. Sailed in company with schr Crescent, for ——— by way of Dominique. Spoke brig Emma & Julia from Maricabo for Boston, off Matting Island.

CLEARED.

Feb'y 12—schr J W Smith, Tew, N Orleans, by C D Ellis.

13—brig Wm L Jones Tyler, Cuba, by C D Ellis.

14—brig Uncle Sam, Bacon, Cuba, by Barry & Brayant.

schr J D Jones, Smith, New York, by C D Ellis.

15—schr Ann Maria, Whitehurst, New River, by G W Davis.

17—schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, by C D Ellis.

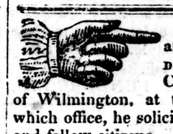
18—brig Energy, Frisbie, New Orleans, by G W Davis.

brig St Simons, Otis, Cuba, by G W Davis.

schr St Helena, Sparks, Charleston, by Barry & Bryant.

19—brig Cespian, Anthony, Barbadoes, by G W Davis.

21—brig Lincoln, McLellan, Cuba, by E Dickinson.



WE are authorized to announce Mr. THOS. L. HOLDEN, as a candidate for the Constable's office, for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election. For which office, he solicits the suffrage of his friends and fellow-citizens.

Jan'y 24, 1845. 19-t. e.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE Wilmington District:

AFTER a service of sixteen years, as Constable in your District, I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, on Saturday next.

Should you be kind enough to elect me, I can only promise the same strict and punctual discharge of the duties of the office heretofore bestowed upon it by me.

JERE. NICHOLS.

Tuesday, Feb'y 18th, 1845. [1t]

To my Friends and the

Citizens of the District of Wilmington:

HAVING served for the last two years as an officer in your District, should my past services and conduct merit your approbation, I will be thankful to you if you will give me your vote on Saturday the 22d inst., at the Court House in Wilmington.

Your obedient servant,

H. BROCKETT.

February 17, 1845.

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, either individually, or as a public officer, will save costs by paying the same, by the 1st day of March next, after that time, my own claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to me as Sheriff, will be dealt with as the law directs—*and no mistake.*

OWEN FENNELL, *Sh'ff.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-4t

For Sale.

50 Sacks Ashton's Fine Salt,
400 yards Cotton Duck No. 2,
1 bushel Red Clover seed.

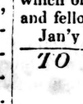
Hourly Expected from New-Orleans,

160 barrels Whiskey, 8 hhds. Sugar.

JOHN HALL.

Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Real Estate for Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. *Also*, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

State of North-Carolina,

COUNTY OF NEW-HANOVER,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1844.

Rachael James
vs.
Nicanor James, Sarah Williford, John James, Hester Picket, Spicer Padget, and wife Eliza Padget, John Chadwick and wife Lodiska Chadwick, Jacob James, Samuel James, Nancy James, Isaac James, Prescilla James, Dennes Lanear, Thomas Lanear, John Bostick, and wife Emma Bostick, Frederick Marming, and wife Sarah Marming, Amos Rochell, and wife Sally Rochell, Jesse Wood, and wife Nancy Wood, Charlotte Lanear, David Sholar, and wife Hannah Sholar, Hester Lanear, Mary Lanear, Emma Ann Lanear, David L. Lanear, Brantley Lanear, James P. Lanear, Bryant Meredy, and wife Catharine Meredy, Isaac Rochell, and wife Sabry Rochell, Cray Padget, Spicer Padget, Nelson Padget, John Rochell, Jacob Rochell, Benjamin Rochell, Anna Rochell, Riley Jones, and wife Mary Jones, and James James,

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Frederick Manning and his wife Sarah, Cray Padget, and Nelson Padget are citizens of Alabama, and James James is a resident of the Territory of Florida, it is ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the said Frederick Manning, and wife Sarah. Cray Padget, Nelson Padget, and James James, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard ex parte as against them.

Witness, LEWIS H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, at office, the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

Teste. L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clk.*

Feb'y 21, 1845.—[23-3t Pr. adv. $5 62½

State of North-Carolina,

COUNTY OF NEW-HANOVER,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1844.

Rachael James, Nicanor James, Sarah Williford, and others distributees of Jacob James, deceased,
vs.
Frederick Manning, and wife Sarah, Cray Padget, Nelson Padget, and James James, Isaac James, and Presilla James,
} Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Frederick Manning, and his wife Sarah, Cray Padget, and Nelson Padget are citizens of Alabama, and James James is a resident of the Territory of Florida, it is ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the said Frederick Manning, and wife Sarah, Cray Padget, Nelson Padget, and James James, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex parte as against them.

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Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clk.*

Feb'y 21, 1845.—[23-3t Pr. adv. $5 75

Notice.

HAVING qualified as the Administrator of Jarvis Marble, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given; persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same in due form, and within the time prescribed by law, or this advertisement will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN A. AVIRETT, *Adm'r.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the late Jarvis Marble, deceased, on Tuesday, 25th of the present month, a number of

Horses, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Carriage and Road Wagon, a number of likely NEGROES,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of six months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give their notes with approved securities.

JOHN A. AVIRETT, *Adm'r.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-3t

P. S.—I will attend at Mrs. Marble's on Monday, previous to the sale.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. J. D. JONES,

50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.

Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

Just to Hand,

6000 Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides,
25 Bbls Flour, super-fine,
10 bbls. Potatoes,
for table or planting,

Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal, Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small supply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles and Testaments.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

Feb'y 14th, 1845.—22.

Strayed or Stolen.

ABOUT two weeks ago, my Milk Cow was turned out of my lot in the night, and has not been heard from since. She was a young valuable Cow, white all over, except a few redish spots about the head. I bought her of Mr. H. M. Cowan, and it may be she has made her way back into the country on Moore's Creek from whence she was brought. Any information of her will be thankfully received by A. J. BATTLE.

Feb'y 14th.—[22

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strs., One door above the Hanover House.

WHOLESALE Market.

	Feb. 21, 1845		
BACON—Hams,	6	a	8
Middlings,	5½	a	-
Shoulders,	-	a	-
Western,	5	a	6
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	45	a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	7½	a	8
COTTON,	4½	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	4 50	a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	70	a	75
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	7	a	8
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			11 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	10	a	11 00
wide, do.	8 00	a	
Scantling,	8 00	a	0 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 50
MOLASSES,	25	a	28
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	2 15
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,		a	1 25
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	70	a	80
Black eye,	55	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	2 50	a	3 00
rough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
SOAP,	5	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	1 50	a	2 00
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	8 00	a	11 00
SUGAR, West India,	6½	a	-
New Orleans,	5½	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

THE MARKETS.

TURPENTINE.—Arrivals small—sales made readily at $2 15.

TAR.—700 barrels sold within a week at $1 25.

LUMBER.—No River Lumber in market, except one lot of Wide and Flooring Boards, demand good at quotations.

CORN.—None we believe afloat, sales from stores at 50 cents.

MOLASSES.—Cuba held at 22 cts. New Orleans 25—1300 barrels just arrived from New Orleans.

WHISKEY.—150 barrels New Orleans, held at 25 a 26 cents.

FREIGHTS.—To New York, 30 cents per bbl. Lumber and Timber to Northern ports, $8 to $10 per m. feet.

NEW YORK MARKET, Feb.			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 62½	a	$3 00
" North county "	2 50	a	2 62½
Tar,	1 68½	a	1 75
Rice,	2 62½	a	3 31½
Cotton	4½	a	9½

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	perm
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par		Savannah	½	a	¾
Philadelphia	¼ dis.	Mobile	5	a	5½
Baltimore	⅛ dis.	New Orleans pm.	½	a	¼
Washington	½ dis.	St. Louis	1½	a	2
Richmond,	1½ a 1½	Louisville	¾	a	1
Raleigh	1½ a 2	Cincinnati		a	1½
Wilmington	1½ a 1½	Nashville	3	a	3½
Charleston	¼ a	Apalachicola	1½	a	2
Augusta	¾ a ⅞	Treas. Notes par	¼	a	pr.
Macon	2 a —	Bills on London	5½	a	5¾
Columbus	2 a	do. on France	5f. 45		

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

Taken Up,

AND commited to the Jail of Bladen county, about the 10th of January last, a negro man, who says his name is *Dublin*. Said negro, is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 22 years old. He says he belongs to some one in Alabama. He was sold by Duncan Lewis, Esq., of Bladen county, N. C., to his present owner. The owner of said boy, is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

G. W. MELVIN, *Sh'ff.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-6t

SALT.

4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

SAD[illegible], TRUNKS, &C.

HAR[illegible]

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also,

Char ottes, Buggies, and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., }
Sept. 27, 1844. } 1-1y

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A **Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES,

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Wilmington

HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Bru-h, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

S. GHIO,

TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India **FRUIT.** APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Coffe & Sugar.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do.,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

LIQUORS.

2 PIPES Holland Gin,
5 eighths casks do.
5 do. French Brandy,
5 bbls. American do.
14 do. rectified Whiskey,
3 do. old Monongahela Whiskey, for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan'y 10, 1844 17-tf

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

December 27, 1844

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE, } Trustees'

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that he has just received a fresh supply of the best Wine Vinegar, which he will sell at 25 cents per gallon, also, the best sweet Cider at do. do.

Dry white Havanna Sugar, for Cakes, or family use, at 10 cents per lb., with a general assortment of fresh Fruit, such as

Smyrna Figs; Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes; fresh Zante Currants; superior Havana Pine Apples; CITRON; Cordial Drops; Jujube Paste.

—ALSO.—

Best FRENCH CORDIAL, by the dozen bottles.

His assortment comprises all kinds of Fruit, Confectionary, and Toys. All the above named articles will be disposed of at the most moderate prices.

M. LUCIANI.

P. S.—I would like to call the attention of the public that I have a celebrated

COUGH CANDY,

which has been already established and pronounced a certain cure. Also, express my thanks for the patronage I have received, and hope a continuance of the same.

Dec. 20, 1844. 14-tf.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery,

&c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

THE

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW YEAR.

Now is the very pick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞**TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**—☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears,* we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal,* at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

C. & C. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

—ALSO;—

a good assortment of gentlemens and ladies

RUSSIA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

CARTER FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY wil secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Fire INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be surpassed as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cassimeres of superior qualities, Sattinets of various colors & qualities, Kentucky Jeans,

VESTINGS,

of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toilnetts, Marseilles, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

Gentlemen's Under Garments,

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cottonett; Hoisery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woollen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

HATS:

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PEIRSON.

Jan. 31st, 1845.—[20-tf] *Market st.*

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10 11 cts. pr light.	10 by 14 17 cts pr light,
9 by 11 12 " " "	10 by 15 18 " " "
9 by 12 13 " " "	10 by 16 19 " " "
10 by 12 14 " " "	11 by 16 20 " " "
10 by 13 15 " " "	12 by 16 21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS,

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments,* made in the best style, of Egypt an or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"

(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 8, 1844.